HIT THE GROUND RUNNING!
And now we’ll move into access points. For the near future, access points will one of the main ways that persons, corporate bodies, and works are represented in bibliographic records.
The authorized access point (AAP) is a standardized access point representing an entity; as opposed to a variant access point, which gives alternative forms.

For personal and corporate names, the preferred name forms the base of the authorized access point.

- There may or may not be additions to the preferred name.

- This is not a complete course!
  - Focusing on basics and situations commonly found in music.

Since this preconference is focused on music, I’ll do my best not to go into a lot of detail about constructing access points in general—you can find that elsewhere. Here I will try to outline the basic rules for creating access points and highlight rules and situations that music catalogers are more likely to run into.
The instructions I’ll be covering are the last sections in chapters 9 (Identifying Persons) and 11 (Identifying Corporate Bodies) which are devoted to constructing access points. But, since the access point includes elements covered earlier in the chapters, the rules for constructing access points are constantly referring you to earlier in the chapter, so I’ll be hopping around a bit.
One of the notable changes from AACR2 to RDA is in the definition of person: RDA’s definition includes fictitious entities, such as literary figures, legendary figures, etc. So Peter Schickele’s creation P.D.Q. Bach, who was a cross-reference to Peter Schickele in AACR2, can now be given his own authorized access point, with his fictional dates and everything.
Breaking news! The JSC approved a proposal that included a further change to the definition of persons. The definition now explicitly includes persons named in religious works and real or fictitious non-human entities, so you can have an access point for Adam or Shamu. You won’t find this in the Toolkit yet, so it is not yet an official part of RDA; it will be added in a future update.
The first element in a name authorized access point will always be the preferred name, which is the name or form of name chosen to identify the person.

RDA instructs us to take the form of name from the preferred sources of information in resources associated with the person, but it also emphasizes usage—“Choose the name by which the person is commonly known.” So, in this example, the preferred name would be Fats Domino, not Antoine Domino, which is Fats Domino’s real name.
For persons with more than one identity, create multiple authorized access points for multiple identities, including pseudonyms. Note that the restriction from AACR2 that “non-contemporaries” could only have multiple headings if they had separate bibliographic identities for “non-contemporaries” is no more. But, if the person only uses a pseudonym, establish only the pseudonym.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50 Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not Curtis Jackson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another notable change in RDA is that words indicating relationship are included as part of the preferred name.

So “Jr.,” “Sr.,” and “III,” which, in AACR2, would only have been included in a heading if dates weren’t available, is now included in the authorized access point as a matter of course, as long as usage dictates.

So Hank Williams Jr.’s RDA authorized access point would look like this, while his current AACR2 heading does not include “Jr.”
Here's where I skip over a lot. These are the instructions for selecting the preferred name, and I will leave it to you all to read through these carefully.
Once you’ve got the preferred name ironed out, you need to figure out what additions to make to the authorized access point. The elements listed here are always added to the access point when they apply: a title of royalty or nobility, the term Saint, title of religious rank, the term Spirit, and the profession or occupation for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person. I’m not really going to talk about these; they haven’t changed much from AACR2.
But, we have some breaking news again here. There will be some new elements added to 9.19.1.2 in a future Toolkit update—these are other terms that would be added to an access point whenever they are applicable. A term indicating a person named in a sacred scripture, the term *Fictitious character, Legendary character, etc.*, and a term indicating type, species, or breed.

So, if I understand correctly, this might actually alter the AAP for P.D.Q. Bach, and we would add *Fictitious character* after his dates.

And you’d also see AAPs for animals like the first dog here, who is qualified by his breed.
These are the other elements that can be added to the preferred name, but generally only when needed to break a conflict: Date of birth and/or death, Fuller form of name, Period of activity, and Profession or occupation.

Note that the LC-PCC PS instructs us to add date to new authority records even if not needed to distinguish.
PS 9.19.1.1 gives instructions for giving dates for persons in authorized access points, among other things. When you have a span of dates, separate the dates with a hyphen, as always. When you only have a date of birth, do not record “born 1847;” instead use a hyphen after the date. And when you only have a date of death, don’t record “died 1899;” instead use a hyphen before the date.
For probable dates, add a question mark following the probable year. In this example, 1847 is the probable year of birth, while 1899 is a certain date of death.

If the year is uncertain but known to be one of two years, record [year] or [year]. In this example the date of birth is certain and the date of death is known to be one of two years. Note that we write out the complete dates “1898 or 1899” instead of abbreviating “1898 or 9.”
When you know only the approximate year, record approximately, not ca. In this example both the birth date and death date are approximate.

If you have someone with the same name as another person born in the same year, add the month and day of birth in the form [year] [month] [day]. Note that you would not abbreviate the months as we would have in AACR2.
Fuller form of name is now added to an authorized access point only when needed to differentiate and when birth and death dates are unavailable. If you have the information you can still record it in the 378 of an authority record; it’s just not needed in the 100.

In this imaginary example, there are two John A. Smiths in the database, and no birth or death dates are known, so you’d add the $q with the fuller form of name.
If you need to differentiate a name AND you don’t have birth or death dates OR fuller form of name, record a period of activity. Use active—no more fl.) before the date or range of dates, and if you can’t establish specific years, record the century or centuries in which the person was active. Remember, no abbreviations, so you spell out century.
If you need to differentiate a name AND you don’t have birth or death dates OR fuller form of name OR period of activity, record a profession or occupation. We music catalogers are used to doing this, but LCRI 22.19 gave musicians special treatment, allowing us to qualify musicians who would otherwise be undifferentiated. There are no such restrictions in RDA, so you may be seeing more names qualified by profession in the database. The coding of this has changed—it’s still in the $c, but terms are now capitalized, in parentheses, and not preceded by a comma.
Now that I’ve told you that, I can tell you that it’s going to change in a future update. A rule change approved by the JSC will give equal weight to Period of Activity and Profession or Occupation.

If neither date of birth and/or death nor fuller form of name is known, you will be able to choose one or the other.

I think this is a good change—in many cases it will make more sense to qualify a person by his occupation than to add something like *active 21st century.*
More breaking news! The JSC approved two new elements that can be used in access points, Other Term of Rank, Honour or Office and Other Designation.

These are more elements that are only added if needed to differentiate and when none of the other previously mentioned elements are known. These new elements should limit the number of undifferentiated access points created, since almost anything can be added to an access point to make it unique.
On to corporate bodies. This will be shorter, because there aren’t a huge number of changes that will affect us.
Like personal names, the preferred name is the basis for the authorized access point, and you can find instructions for recording the preferred name in 11.2.2. Again, you choose the name by which the corporate body is commonly identified.

Note that *Department* is not abbreviated *Dept.*, like in this second example.
There’s a change to be aware of having to do with conferences. Like in AACR2, any indications of number or year or years of convocation are omitted from the preferred name, but unlike AACR2, we retain frequency terms in the preferred name. So in this example, the preferred name in the authorized access point would be *Annual Bach Festival*—the number “20th” is omitted, but the frequency of “annual” is included.
Now we’ll move on to additions to access points for corporate bodies. Here we have a similar instruction to what we saw in AACR2 to add a designation in English if the preferred name does not convey the idea of a corporate body.

Corporate Bodies: Additions to Access Points

- Addition to a Name Not Conveying the Idea of a Corporate Body (11.13.1.2)
  - Add a suitable designation if the preferred name does not convey the idea of a corporate body.
  - LC-PCC PS: Use English
    - Red Hot Chili Peppers (Musical group)
If you have two bodies with the same name and you need to distinguish them, place associated with the body is the first option. The PS instructs us to make an addition to each name, which is the case in this example—two *Ensemble Xs*, one in London and one in Ithaca.
Associated institution is also added if needed to distinguish, and it is actually preferred over local place name when it’s commonly associated with the name of the corporate body. Here we have two *Cougar Marching Bands*, one at BYU and one at the University of Houston, and we choose to qualify by institution rather than place.
The next option for distinguishing is date associated with the body, which is added if neither place nor associated institution are available. In this example, there are three musical groups called *Double Image*, established in different years.

- Double Image (Musical group: 1977- )
- Double Image (Musical group: 1989- )
- Double Image (Musical group: 1997- )

Optionally add if it assists in the identification of the body.
I'm going to gloss over type of jurisdiction, which is generally only used for government AAPs.
Finally, we have Other Designation Associated with the Body, which is a catch-all for when you’re really in a bind and you can’t find anything else to distinguish your corporate body.
I’m going to talk just a little more about conferences. Besides the change I mentioned earlier in recording the frequency, there are some other significant differences in the way RDA has us construct conference access points. I’m not going to go into great detail, but I do want to highlight at least one important change.

An LC-PCC PS tells us that separate authority records may be created for the collective conference, an individual instance of an ongoing conference, or both. So if you are cataloging a monograph, you could create only an authorized access point for the specific instance of a conference, like this second example here.

Corporate Bodies: Additions to Conference Access Points

- Number, Date, and Location of a Conference, Etc. (11.13.1.8 + PS)
  - Add if applicable and readily ascertainable.
  - LC-PCC PS: Separate authority records may be created for the collective conference (typically for cataloging serials), an individual instance of an ongoing conference (typically for cataloging a monograph) or both.

  International Conference on Music Theory
  International Conference on Music Theory $n (5th : $d
  2006 : $c Tallinn, Estonia)
When creating an authorized access point for a single instance of a conference, routinely add the number, date, and location when applicable. One notable change from AACR2 is that you add the location even if that location is part of the preferred name, like this example of the Salzburger Festspiele; we still add Salzburg to the access point.

Now I believe we’re going to have a short 10-minute break, and then Damian will tell you about constructing access points for works and expressions.